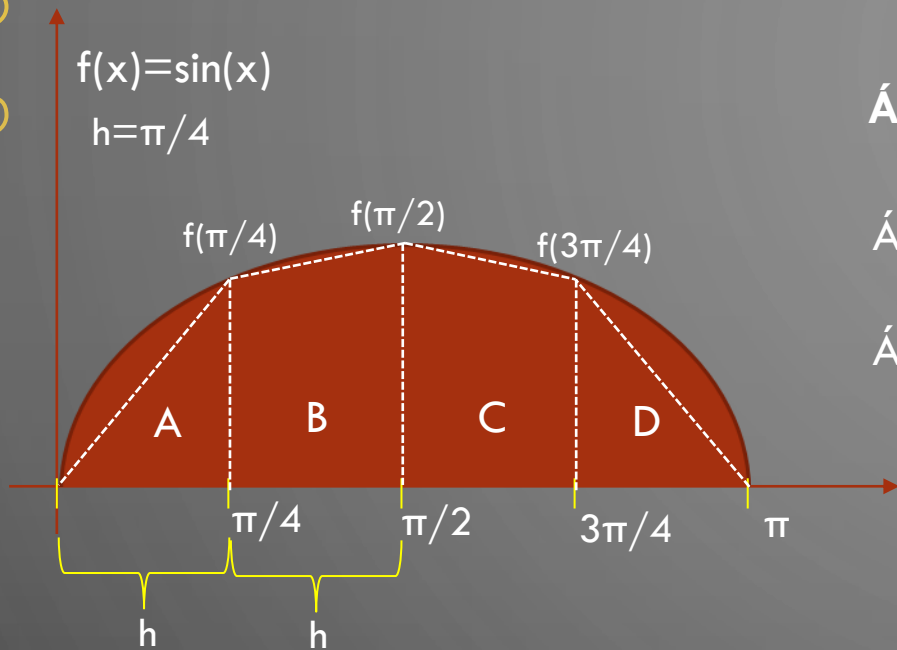


A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of yellow lines and circles that resemble a circuit board or a neural network. The lines are of varying thickness and connect to small circles of different sizes. The pattern is more dense on the left and tapers off towards the right.

MÉTODOS NÚMERICOS

QUADRATURA E CUBATURA

REGRA DOS TRAPÉZIOS



$$\text{Área do Trapézio} = \frac{h}{2} \times [Y_0 + Y_1]$$

$$\text{Área Total} = \frac{h}{2} \times [Y_0 + Y_1] + \frac{h}{2} \times [Y_1 + Y_2] + \frac{h}{2} \times [Y_2 + Y_3] + \frac{h}{2} \times [Y_3 + Y_4]$$

$$\text{Área Total} = \frac{h}{2} \times [Y_0 + 2 \times [Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3] + Y_4]$$

$$\text{Área (A)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [f(0) + f(\pi/4)]$$

$$\text{Área (B)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [f(\pi/4) + f(\pi/2)]$$

$$\text{Área (C)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [f(\pi/2) + f(3\pi/4)]$$

$$\text{Área (D)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [f(3\pi/4) + f(\pi)]$$

$$\text{Área Total} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times [f(0) + 2 \times [f(\pi/4) + f(\pi/2) + f(3\pi/4)] + f(\pi)]$$

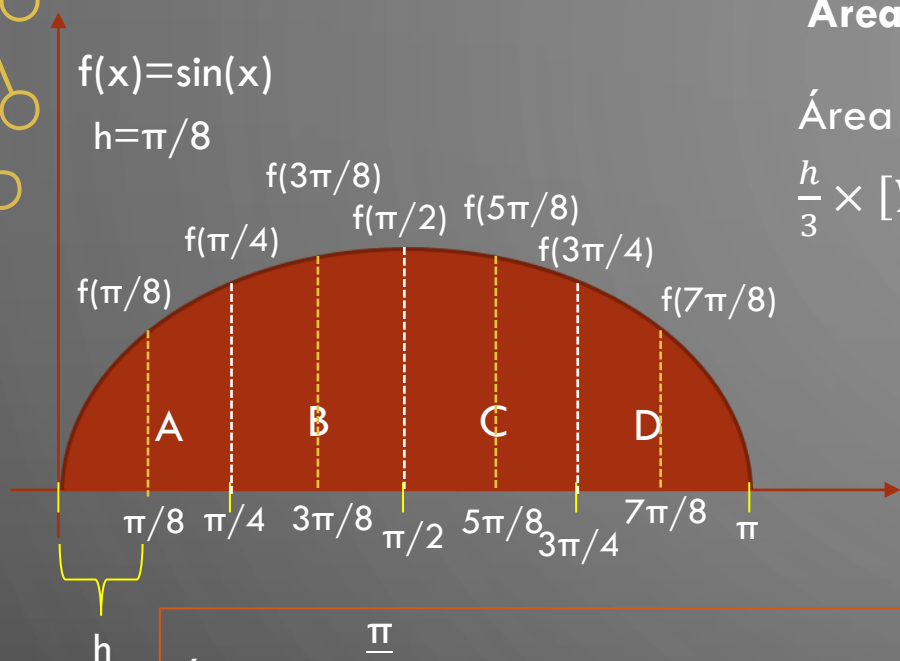
$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} y \cdot dx = \frac{h}{2} \times \left[y_0 + y_n + 2 \times \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} y_i \right]$$

REGRA DE SIMPSON

$$\text{Área} = \frac{h}{3} \times (Y_0 + 4 \times Y_1 + Y_2)$$

$$\text{Área Total} = \frac{h}{3} \times [Y_0 + 4Y_1 + Y_2] + \frac{h}{3} \times [Y_2 + 4Y_3 + Y_4] + \frac{h}{3} \times [Y_4 + 4Y_5 + Y_6] + \frac{h}{3} \times [Y_6 + 4Y_7 + Y_8]$$

$$\text{Área Total} = \frac{h}{3} \times [Y_0 + 4 \times [Y_1 + Y_3 + Y_5 + Y_7] + 2 \times [Y_2 + Y_4 + Y_6] + Y_8]$$



$$\text{Área (A)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \times [f(0) + 4 \times f(\pi/8) + f(\pi/4)]$$

$$\text{Área (B)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \times [f(\pi/4) + 4 \times f(3\pi/8) + f(\pi/2)]$$

$$\text{Área (C)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \times [f(\pi/2) + 4 \times f(5\pi/8) + f(3\pi/4)]$$

$$\text{Área (D)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \times [f(3\pi/4) + 4 \times f(7\pi/8) + f(\pi)]$$

$$\text{Área Total} = \frac{\pi}{8} \times [f(0) + 4 \times [f(\pi/8) + f(3\pi/8) + f(5\pi/8) + f(7\pi/8)] + 2 \times [f(\pi/4) + f(\pi/2) + f(3\pi/4)] + f(\pi)]$$

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_{2n}} y \cdot dx = \frac{h}{3} \cdot \left[y_0 + y_{2n} + 4 \times \sum_{i=1}^{2n-1} y_i + 2 \times \sum_{i=2}^{2n-2} y_i \right]$$

QUOCIENTE DE CONVERGÊNCIA

- Trapézios

$$QC = \frac{S' - S}{S'' - S'} = 4$$

- Simpson

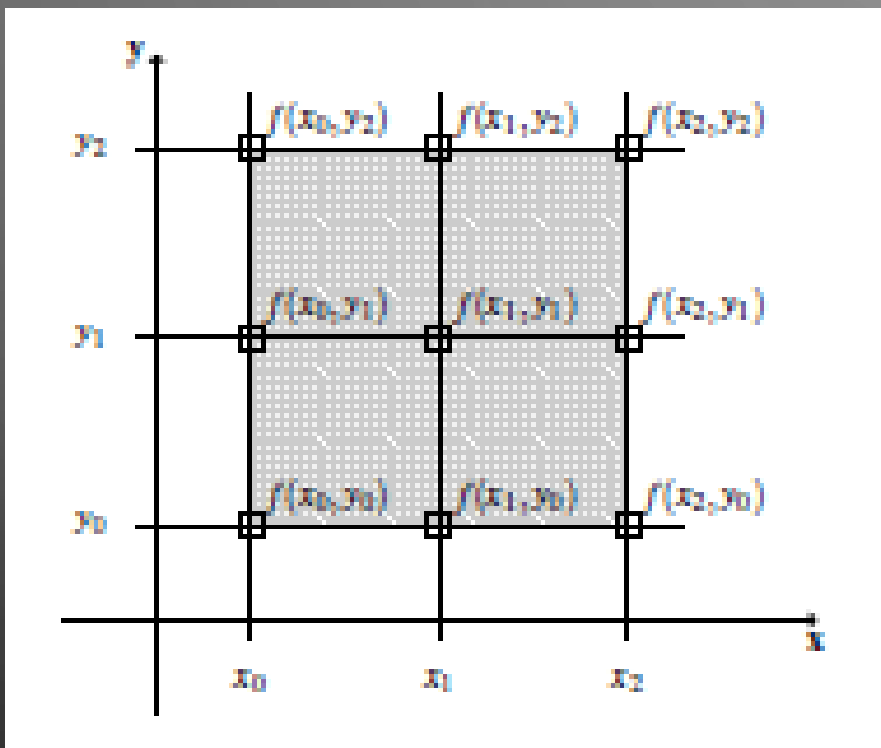
$$QC = \frac{S' - S}{S'' - S'} = 16$$

S – Solução com $h=h$

S' – Solução com $h'=h/2$

S'' – Solução com $h''=h'/2=h/4$

CUBATURA – INTEGRAIS DUPLOS



$$\int_a^A dx \int_b^B f(x, y) dy = \frac{hx \times hy}{4} \times [E_0 + 2 \times E_1 + 4 \times E_2]$$

$$\int_a^A dx \int_b^B f(x, y) dy = \frac{hx \times hy}{9} \times [E_0 + 4 \times E_1 + 16 \times E_2]$$

E_0 - soma dos valores de f nos vértices

E_1 - soma dos valores de f nos pontos médios do lado da malha

E_2 - soma dos valores de f no centro da malha

EXERCÍCIO 1

Resolver $\int_0^{\pi} \sin(x) dx$

REGRA DOS TRAPÉZIOS

| n | 4 | 8 | 16 | 64 |
|----------|---|---|----|----|
| h | | | | |
| S | | | | |
| Erro abs | | | | |

REGRA DE SIMPSON

| n | 4 | 8 | 16 | 64 |
|----------|---|---|----|----|
| h | | | | |
| S | | | | |
| Erro abs | | | | |

CALCULAR O QC PARA N=4,8,16

EXERCÍCIO 2

$$\int_0^4 (1 - e^{-2x}) dx$$

- Resolver o integral para $n=4, 8, 16, 32, 64$
- Calcular QC_1, QC_2, QC_3
- Utilizando a) trapézios e b) simpson
- Soluções
 - a) $QC(1)=3,774; QC(2)=3,9391; QC(3)=3,9845)$
 - b) $QC(1)=14,639; QC(2)=15,634; QC(3)=15,907$

EXERCÍCIO 3

- Considera os seguintes dados:

| x | -2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
|------|----|---|-----|---|---|---|----|
| f(x) | 35 | 5 | -10 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 20 |

- Calcule o integral entre -2 e 10 recorrendo aos métodos dos trapézios e simpson

EXERCÍCIO 4

- Aplique os métodos de trápézio e simpson para resolver o seguinte integral:

$\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^2 x^2 - 2y^2 + xy^3 \, dx dy$, utilizando um retângulo dividido em 4 partes

Soluções

a) 2

b) 2,667